MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1908.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Mail Matter.

Subscriptions by Mail. Postpaid. DAILY, Per Year 6 00 SUNDAY, Per Year 2 60 DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year \$ 60 DAILY AND SUNDAY. Per Month..... Postage to foreign countries added.

Published by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York. President and Treasurer of the Association, William M. Laffan, 170 Nassau street; Secretary of the Association, Franklin Bartlett, 5 Nassau street.

The daily and Sunday SUN is on sale in London at Murray's Exchange, Trafalgar Buildings, North-umberland avenue; Pall Mail American and Colonial Exchange, Carlton street, Regent street, and Daw's Steamship Agency, 17 Green street, Leicester

Paris office, 32 Rue Louis le Grand. The daily and Sunday editions are on sale at Klosque 12, near the Grand Hotel: Klosque 77, Boulevard des Capucines, corner Place de l'Opéra, and Klosque 19, Boulevard des Italiens, corner Rue Louis le Grand.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned the must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

THE SUPREME PERIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: may be true that no political party or dynasty in possession of the affairs of great country can, when reform has become necessary, reform itself without aid from the outside. Certain it is that no party in our country or in any other country having representative political institutions has

Proof of that inability is visible now this city.

By the tendency in our own political affairs toward enlargement of the prerogative powers of the President-powers enormously increased by the necessities of the war of secession and increased quite as much since then by the war with Spain and the treaty of peace, which last has made a new and different political party of the Republican party, it is impracticable for any party organization to deny that its sident has been its organ and repudiate or disavow his conduct. That difficulty is new to be discovered in Chicago.

The national Democratic-Populist convention of twelve years ago repudiated and disavowed in effect Cleveland's Administration and incurred the alienation of hundreds of thousands of Democratic voters. The Republican national convention of this year must indorse "my policies" or the nomine will suffer as Bryan did in 1896.

Thus reform of the Republican party unaided by an opposition party expelling i from power for a long or short time, is impossible under government by two parties.

The Democratic party, fashioned by Jefferson to reform the Federal Government in 1801, held power almost continuously for half a century, but its national convention at Charleston in April, 1860 demonstrated that it could not reform itself The policy of Buchanan had to be indorsed or party disaster faced. Thus it is now in this city regarding Roosevelt's doings and sayings as President.

If the Republican party is to blame for McKinley's diplomacy with Spain over Cuba and the tone of his two special messages to Congress early in 1898 then it is to blame for all that has happened in the country since the quasi appearation of our "insular ington, disregard of the reserved rights of the State, the Constitution and judicial

authority. Everybody concedes that the taxing, the oy and the banking branches of the Federal Government have been in disorder since soon after the unfortunate Spanish war and must be reformed, but the Republican party is demonstrating its incompe tency therefor at Chicago as did the Democratic party at Charleston forty-eight years

The peril of the Supreme Court is in the last analysis the chief and supreme peril by reason of the probable retirement of so many of its members during the next four years. Everything now depends on the interpretation to be hereafter given to three words, "necessary and proper," in the eighteenth clause of the eighth section of the first article of the Constitution. All other perils are less than that. In comparison with loss of the Constitution as it has been interpreted by the Supreme Court how triffing is the fate of railroads, common carriers and corporations! Were it certain that Bryan if President would nominate for vacancies in that tribunal men like George Gray of Delaware the accession of the former into the White House might be robbed of half its present terror. CHICAGO, June 12. ONLOOKEB.

The Real Problem at Denver.

BRYAN'S weakness at Denver will reside in the indifference of his supporters. Outside of a few States like Arkansas and Colorado, perhaps, the Bryan followers are half hearted at best and in most instances absolutely unconcerned. Take South Carolina for an example. We now know that the convention was not a Bryan body at all. A large majority of the members came from districts which had refused to instruct them. It was in fact no more committed to BRYAN than was the convention which assembled in Louisiana a few weeks later and refused to indorse the Perpetual Claimant. Moreover, a curious and inexplicable thing occurred. The Hon. WILLIAM E. GONZALES, editor of the Columbia State, who had been the most conspicuous, not to say vociferous and hysterical Bryan man in the whole State, was beaten as a delegate. Nobody understood it then. Nobody understands it now. An anti-Bryan crowd was transformed into a Bryan crowd. and the prime mover, the genius and the inspiration of the transformation was forgotten, ignored, defeated out of hand. Evidently the convention went astray.

Major J. C. HEMPHILL, the anti-Bryan editor of the Charleston News and Courier, did not attend, although he had been duly qualified by the Democratic voters of his city. Had he gone to Columbia with his delegation, South Carolina would never have seemed to leader. They instructed themselves for BRYAN through some incomprehensible intellectual confusion, and at the same time rejected their neighbor, a con-

spicuous person near at hand, who was if the sport is to be popularized. With everywhere recognized as BEYAN'S chosen and anointed spokesman.

There is one "Bryan delegation," and a mighty mysterious one as things go. Now comes Virginia, and in reference to the Roanoke convention the Richmond News-Leader has this to say:

"One strong leader known to have no age to grind and with the nerve to stand against a preponder ance of noise probably could have reversed results but no such man developed. Senator DANIEL would have been the logical man. He has the force, the strength with the people, the ability and the oratorical power, and we believe could hav carried the convention with him to any reasonable position if he had represented it uggressively and with determination. For reasons of his own he did not see fit to act in this direction. Therefore the convention was left to drift, except for such guidance as was given it by the advance arrangements and programmes prepared by local leaders."

So Virginia, too, went by default in the absence of determined opposition. And what is true of Virginia is true also of Tennessee, Kentucky and other States where BRYAN had no opposition and the people were left to equally distracted politicians. Practically all over the South, and even in many Northern and Middle States, the Bryan strength is a mere projection from the befuddled past, a figment of the imagination, a parrot cry without substance.

What will the members of this forlorn and rudderless contingent do at Denver when they meet the Democrate of New York and Illinois-debatable ground enough under any leader other than BRYAN-and some one spreads before their avid eyes the picture of the fair and opulent field of victory, the land flowing with milk and honey? For long years they have heard only of the martyr and his wounds. They have been educated to the idea of his fruitless leadership and inured to the process of rewarding his sufferings through the yawning throat of the Commoner and the hungry box office of the lecture tour. But what will happen when they are persuaded of the possibility of triumph and see before them the alluring promise of a dividend? Thus far they have been conspirators and accessories of another's well paid immolation. When, however, they perceive the opportunity of becoming beneficiaries, what will they do?

This is the real Denver problem.

The East in the Campaign.

Six months ago it was the opinion of practically all politicians that the headquarters of the Republican national committee in the coming campaign should be in Chicago and that in New York a comparatively small establishment would be sufficient. Now it is proposed to have the main headquarters here and a branch office in Chicago. This change in plan is indicative of the thoroughly justified feeling of anxiety that has taken possession of the Republican managers as they watch the progress of sentiment in the East.

New York, with its record of a defeated Republican State ticket in 1906, is a doubtful quantity this year. New Jersey and Connecticut are influenced by the same considerations that stir the voters of New York. Fifty-eight of the electoral votes for President and Vice-President that were regarded as surely Republican in the closing days of 1907 are so regarded no longer.

It is not probable that the Republican of the Denver convention may seem too assured for that. But they have shifted their ground for good reasons. What seemed inevitable half a year ago is not inevitable to-day.

The Future of the Turf in New York.

If horse racing is a sport in this State and not entirely a business maintained by those who pay at the gate it will survive the enactment of the Agnew-Hart law. Aware that a considerable number of frequenters of the racetrack regard a horse only as a gambling implement, nevertheless we believe that a host of other people experience a keen pleasure in a stirring contest between thoroughbreds and look upon it as a sporting event. A horse like Colin has his admirers by the thousand, and the great crowds that visit Sheepshead Bay to see the Suburban run include more sportsmen than "regulars," a term that in a special sense signifies those more concerned about the issue of a bet than the closeness of a finish.

If the continuance of horse racing in New York must depend only upon private betting, which no law can reach, its days appear to be numbered. But let us remember that the metropolitan district contains 4,000,000 people and that they are genuinely fond of all kinds of sport. The attendance at a baseball game, although the grounds are remote and not reached without personal discomfort, is often as high as 25,000. As betting on the result is not possible, except among friends, it is plain that baseball thrives on its merits as a sport. So must horse racing if it is to survive. We are glad to see that there are turfmen and lovers of racing who take an optimistic view of its future. Mr. ANDREW MILLER, a

steward of the Jockey Club, says: "Racing is not likely to be killed because these bills have passed. I am convinced that there are enough good sportsmen in New York to support racing without betting. It is the greatest of out door recreations, and in my mind love of the thor-

oughbred is ingrained in the average New Yorker. Mr. JOHN E. MADDEN, a breeder on a large scale, agrees with him, and Mr. HAMILTON BUSBEY contributes this encouraging testimony:

"A year ago I urged the New England Trotting Horse Breeders Association not to furl its flag because of the harsh enforcement of a Massachusetts statute. It gave a meeting at Readville last August without betting and the people responded generously. The class of the attendance was high."

The Jockey Club will be wise to make a thorough test of the purely sporting sentiment of multitudinous New York before deciding what its course shall be in the future. Some changes will readily suggest themselves if horse racing is to be instructed for the Nebraska man. It attract in increasing numbers those who is as clear as day that the delegates do not find their chief pleasure in betting. were bewildered in the absence of a It will be necessary to make the races as much of a spectacle as possible so that they can be seen at every stage from no doubt, but who will guarantee the the grand stand; and a reduction in the admission fee will have to be considered | that the value of an "antique" lies in the

a weeding out of horses hopelessly outclassed and started only to swell fields and contribute to the resources of the bookmakers, with the purse the only thing to run for, and with the interest of spectators alert to every development of sport, and we believe it would grow in favor from year to year with the rise and fall of champions. At any rate, the experiment should have the earnest attention of the Jockey Club and of influential owners and breeders.

Panama.

Article 136 of Panama's Constitution gives to the United States the power of intervention "to reestablish public peace and constitutional order in the event of their being disturbed," provided that this country guarantees by public treaty the independence and sovereignty of Panama. The treaty of 1903 declares that the United States guarantees the independence of Panama, but says nothing about sovereignty. By this convention, in connection with the Constitution of Panama, the United States is pledged not to maintain public peace and constitutional order but to reestablish them in the event of their disturbance. Our authority to intervene in anticipation of possible acts which might result in disturbance is essentially constructive. What now seems to be going on suggests premature interference rather than duly authorized intervention. If Panama were big enough and so disposed it might well resent indignantly the present proceeding.

By these two instruments this country is committed to an act which comes little short of immorality. It is pledged to the reestablishment and by construction to the maintenance of constitutional order (el orden constitucional) This may be understood as meaning a government according to the provisions of the Constitution. In that which we are thus pledged to "reestablish" and by construction to maintain lies the cause of the trouble which seems to call for intervention. The governmental system established by this Constitution makes easily possible if it does not specifically provide for just such conditions as those now existing. It creates a central machine which by very simple manipulation becomes little short of all powerful and permanently self-perpetuating. Precisely the same system led to Cuba's downfall in 1906. The Cuban Constitution prohibited the system, but the Constitution was nullified by failure to provide organic acts making it effective.

World interests as well as those of the United States demand freedom from disturbance on the Isthmus, but the noise and the shoutings, the complaints and the charges of a political campaign in a Latin American country, like those in the United States, are always subject to a very large discount. If there is to be intervention in Panama it should take the form of insistence that by amendment of its Constitution Panama shall be in fact as well as by constitutional declaration "ruled by a republican and democratic Government.

We do not know what Mr. ROOSEVELT'S plans and ambitions are in this matter. but the facts are as here stated.

A Warning From Scotland.

The Hon. MAXWELL BLAKE, United States Consul at Dunfermline, Scotland, gives a well intentioned but necessarily futile warning to Americans who are to visit Caledonia this summer and have the infatuate tourist's fondness for carrying home "antiques." In Auld Scotia, as everywhere else, the gentlemen who delight to gratify that passion are waiting like the spider for the fly. "From cities to remote farmhouses" the dealers in "antiques" have been arranging their treasures. Mr. BLAKE repeats to heedless ears the ancient story:

"Largely as the result of American demanddemand that has long outgrown the supply and which has increased with the disappearance of the genuine antique-such irresistible opportunity and reward has been offered the forger that now, thanks to his productive industry, there is both abundance and variety of supply again of 'antiques' executed with all degrees of skill, varying from the crude products of amateurs to others of such pretentious workmanship as often to puzzle the connoisse himself.

"Rare old period furniture, given the gloss and appearance of age by constant rubbing with bone and pumice stone; old hand rolled copperplate which has not been made since 1840, a most favorite article of deception, over 1,000 pieces of which have been lately examined without finding half a dozen genuine specimens; Spanish Ivories, skilfully 'aged' brown by acids; first state engravings and prints; Queen Anne silver, superstructures of which are built up upon the handle of an old spoon bearing genuine marks; 'old' Bristol and Waterford hand cut crystal; and that particular kind of china which is in most momentary demand, whether it be Orien tal blue and white or Lowestoft, abound everywhere in such wholesale lots as one would think should alone serve to excite the suspicions of any thoughtful person.

Beware, beware, of the Robert Burns chair, the Mary Queen of Scots table, and so on! "It is safe to say they are spurious," says the Consul gravely. The Consul's brow is sad and the Consul's speech is low as he tells of the perfidious

utterers of antiquities: " In the preparation of this article visits were paid to scores of 'antique 'shops, from a few of the more trustworthy ones in the large cities to those of the smaller and more cunning and less suspecte ones in nearby villages and along motor car high ways, the latter establishments generally con ducted by some 'interesting old character' who sat smoking his pipe indifferently, offering his wares in some basement difficult of approach, the windows of which were conventionally screened by a thick net of cobwebs."

Surely a few moments of conversation and chaffering with this subterranean humbug are worth more than the price of the wares you buy of him. But Mr. BLAKE takes a high and serious view. "The British Isles have been searched up and down from door to door by experienced collectors for upward of fifty years." What of it? There is as good fish in the sea. Don't look for bargains, the sage tells us. Wisdom cries out in vain. People will look for bargains. Buy of a reputable dealer and get a written guarantee. Excellent advice, guarantee? And Mr. BLAKE forgets

confidence of him who owns it. There are not enough to go around. Let us be grateful to the clever moderns who put within the reach of all the means of satisfying the thirst for the "antique," an admirably elastic word. We have seen a common mahogany "sleigh" bedthe race, there would be a high order of stead-brought into the world at the earliest in 1830 and probably thirty years later-marked "before 1700." You can hardly buy a rush bottomed and rebottomed chair which is not "at least 300 years old": and we remember an old fellow in Nantucket who pattered delightfully about the whaling industry and the pair of brass candlesticks brought over by his great-great-grandfather, and was not perceptibly abashed by the inscription on them, "Made in Germany." Probably he says now that they be-

> kindly tone. June is hymned in the meads of Agawam once more, but with new cadences. careless, irregular, but all wool and a yard wide hexameters General Sambo Bowles sings of

longed to MARTIN LUTHER. In regard

to things supposed to be more, say, than

forty years old, the philosopher who is

no connoisseur adopts a charitable and

The fruit that begins to swell and dilate on the boughs of the apple Tree, and pear and cherry-aye, and on the blue-

"The oriole flutes from the elms and in the maples the cathird Pours forth all the songs he has learned" from Sambo the Minstrel. Let all canorous souls hearken to BOWLES: There are the vireos, too, brilliant and strong.

Lark with its plaintive simplicity; the riotous Care if the catbird steals from him, knowing Never can get quite that joyous rapture that SAMBO

Oh, June! Oh, rapture! Oh, Bowles!

What great genial soul wrote the resolutions adopted by the Democratic convention of the Fifth North Carolina Congress district? Here is a specimen:

"Whereas almost every debatable State be-tween the Democrats and Republicans has already this year indicated its choice for Mr. BRYAN for

Whereat the Hon. BOB GLENN whirls rapidly in the tempest of his eloquence and the Hon. JOSEPHUS DANIELS views the political landscape o'er according to the receipt of MICHAEL ANGELO TITMARSH.

The Mayor, the Comptroller and the Publi Service Comm

From the Record and Guide It is apparent that the advocates of the Fourth avenue subway in Brooklyn will eventually carry their point. They have the necessary votes in the Board of Estimate. and they will use them for the purpose of fastening like a leech upon the municipal treasury an unprofitable subway. cannot afford to build it. In building it the city will sacrifice more necessary and more generally useful transit improvements. And after it is built it will not pay its operating expenses for many years. Mayor McClellan and Comptroller Metz deserve the utmost credit for the stiff fight which they have put up on behalf of the general public interest in this matter. They have exhibited an independence and a steadiness of judgment in the face of newspaper attacks and the clamors of local public opinion that indicate how much unpopularity they are willing to incur in th defence of a sound municipal policy. The Service Commission has yielded to this clamer against it. One would have expected commission to be independent and capable of resisting an unreasoning outcry because it appointed by the Governor and is directly responsible to him. But instead it has ex-hibited an utter lack of backbone. It has shifted the responsibility for the Fourth avenue subway to the back of the old Rapid claimed that in laying out subways they can ignore the financial condition of the city. the route is wrong that is the mistake of th former Rapid Transit Commission. If the city cannot afford the money the responsi bility rests with the Board of Estimate. The Service Commission apparently in tends to lay out subways and urge their construction, irrespective of their effect upon comprehensive plan of transit developmen and irrespective of the financial condition of the city. The ill effects of a divided admir istrative responsibility are plainly to be see n this instance. The majority of the Boar of Estimate shelters itself behind the Publi Service Commission. The commission its responsibility upon the old Rapid Transi the result will be the spending of \$18,000.000 and more upon a subway benefiting 150,000 people, while 3,000,000 people in other parts

of the city are totally neglected. Automobiles in the Park.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The objection expressed in a letter in to-day's SUN to the presence automobiles in Central Park is very timely and deserves to be vigorously supported by all the friends of the beautiful park. It is deplorable that automobiles were ever admitted to the park, and the sooner the order for admitting them is repealed the better. Automobiles that can put up a speed of from thirty to sixty miles an hour certainly have o place in a public park. They should go out or the country roads, where they can speed at their heart's content.

I am sure that all lovers of nature, of horses and of pleasure driving are thoroughly indignant at this invasion of the park by the fast going automobiles. If such vehicles are to be admitted at all they should be restricted to light runaboute driven by electric motive power. All other auto mobiles should be strictly prohibited from enter-ing the park. Their smell, their noise, their tooting ed are decidedly most objectionable on ing entirely. Besides, it may be often noticed that horses of riders are frightened at those pieces in the park where the bridle path and the road for

driving run close together.

It is therefore earnestly to be hoped that the time will not be far off when the Park Department will issue an order preventing automobiles from entering the park and using the park roads, with the exception perhaps of light motor vehicles equipped with electric driving power. Then the park will become again a real pleasure ground not mly to those who indulge in driving but also to the pedestrian who is fond of nature and of seeing

NEW YORK, June 13. New Motto of Brooklyn.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Time wa when the banner cry of the Brooklynites was "Sleep, sleep, sleep." Now, Lor' bless us, it has changed to "Sweep, sweep, sweep." Every day and at almost every hour one finds the natives of the bor ough (except a few who are pushing baby carriages engaged in pushing the broom, chasing dirt from the sidewalk and compelling the pedestrian to we hurriedly along or fight his way through thick cloud of dust. This applies more particular to Fulton street between 8 o'clock and 9 o'clock

the morning.

I hereby pledge my vote to the man who will put a stop to this infernal nulsance, be he candidate. or Lord High Constable or Lord High Comptroller. BROOKLYN, June 14. INDIGNANT PEDESTRIAN.

> Queer. We see the sweet girl graduate In cap and gown arrayed And hearken to her knowledge deep On topics wide displayed. We know her knowledge must comprise All things within a book And yet we critically ask:

Can-she-cook?

The daughter strong of toll, Who comes to us all ignorant From some far foreign soil. We wildly try to take her home And do not even stop to ask:

We see the brawny immigrant,

MCLANDBURGH WILSON

THE GOVERNMENT AND ITS EM-PLOYEES.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The filibuster on the currency bill and the bustle of the closing hours of the session so far absorbed public interest that little attention was paid to the consideration and passage of a bill providing for the compensation of Government employees for injuries sustained in the course of their emp By this act the United States is made financially responsible in case of the death or injury of some 60,000 or more of its civilian employees if the death or injury occurs in the line of service and is not due to the negligence or the misconduct of the work-

There is more justice and less charity or governmental benevolence in this measire than appears on its surface. The status of the Government employee differs from that of the employee of an individual, a firm or a corporation in that the latter, being injured, may sue his employer, while the former has heretofore been without any readily available means of redress. The artisan or the laborer in a Govern arsenal or navy yard or employed in river and harbor or fortification work, cannot if injured sue the Government, nor can his heirs in case of death sue for compensation. About all that can be done is o secure by special act of Congress authority to go before the Court of Claims, from which in course of time an award may be obtained, the payment of which depends upon another act of Congress. In proceeding the award is usually than the expense of securing it.

The principle involved in this act is not

new. By legislation in 1882 members of the life saving service were brought under the operation of a limited compe sation act. About five years ago a similar law was made to cover the railway postal clerks, a force now including nearly 15,000 men. Payments in cases of death and injury in the railway mail service last year amounted to nearly \$100,000 and in the life saving service to a little more than \$40,000. The new bill covers employees in Government manufacturing establish ments, arsenals, navy yards, the reclamation service and the Panama canal. The act provides that an injured employee shall receive full pay for a year unless sooner able to resume work. Although not specifically stated, the evident intent of the bill is the payment in case of death of full year's wage to such heir or heirs of the victim as may have been directly dependent upon him. If death is not imme diate but does occur within a year from the time of the accident, the widow, child or children under 16 years of age or dependent parent will receive a sum equivalent to the full wage of the decedent for the unexpired portion of the year.

As it came from the House the bill was very badly drawn. Senator Carter declared it to be "a vastly imperfect piece of legislation," and Senator McLaurin pronoun "a bunglesome job," the least considered and perhaps the worst considered case h had ever seen presented to the Senate Many needed improvements were effected in the Senate, but the bill was passed because of desire to pass some such measure rather than because of approval of all its provisions. The feature which encountered special objection in the Senate, and which would probably have led either to the defeat or the amendment of the bill under normal conditions, is the provision that "all questions of negligence or misconduct shall be determined by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor." argued that this conferred judicial authority upon and referred delicate points of law to an administrative official who might not even be a man of legal training. It was argued that the Secretary, from mere lack of physical time, would be obliged to turn all such cases over to a subordinate, presumably but not necessarily competent. No little difficulty was encountered in

be determined by the courts. It is probable that a better law will b drafted some day and adopted in place of the measure just passed. It is also probable that such a substitute will be of wider scope and made to include all of the Government's civilian employees, of whom there are now some 340,000 connected with the classified and unclassified civil service. There is no sound reason why an employee of the Government should be debarred from recovering damages for an injury sustained in the line of his work, but there is wide room to question whether the present or any act of a similar nature provides the wisest system for compensation in such cases.

The Cleveland Democrats.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have read with much interest the editorial in THE Sun of June 12 on "The Two Colonels that "political imbecility" so characteristic of the Colonel from Nebraska, and that lack of common sense-not to say common deency-equally characteristic of the Col from Kentucky, I observe that these two vorthies are talking of the "united" condition of the Democratic party in the same breath n which they are indulging in a tirade of abuse of Grover Cleveland.

Now, there are just about a million Demo crats in the East who believe that Grover Cleveland is the greatest President this country has had since Lincoln. The only Democratic President since Buchanan—twice elected at that-they revere and love him. These same million Democrats have on the the political principles and character of Theo. him or his understudy, Mr. Taft, they might e willing to stomach even Mr. Bryan.

The one thing, however, that will make it mpossible for them to do so is continued ow abuse of Mr. Cleveland by Bryan and his supporters. This will furnish all the incen ive needed to make these Democrats of the East spew out of their mouths the chean mountebank from Nebraska with even greater vehemence than they did in 1896 and 1900 NEW YORK, June 13.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Many hanks for your leader in to-day's Sun. It ha the ring of real (not Rooseveltian) American

God only knows what will become of the country if Roosevelt policies, assisted by Gompers, are to be continued for four more A CLEVELAND DEMOCRAT. rears. ENGLEWOOD, N. J., June 13.

First Complaint of a Venerable Nuisance. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Why has the recracker nulsance been let loose on us at this arly date? I am informed that dealers are ne The dangers to life, health and property which hese articles offer have repeatedly been set forthafter the celebration was over and the damage

Public opinion has abundantly expressed itsel as to the wisdom of limiting the setting off of fire works to the one day in the year set apart by hoar; custom for indulgence in this form of insanity The points to which I particularly wish to draw your attention are these: That the children wou not think of fireworks if their attention were no challenged by gaudy advertising and flaunting signs; and that the community has to pay dearign life, health, discomfort and money in order that a particular interest may earn dividends on an espe cially obnoxious class of wares.

Ambulances, hospitals, the Health and Fire De partments will be overworked for a month and th

In Prospect. Enicker—Loeb is to be in Taft's Cabinet Bocker—Will it be Loeb or Me in 1913f

NEW YORK, June 18.

y must foot the bills. Who's to blame?

THE BROWNSVILLE WRONG. The South Declared Respo

tice to the Negro Soldier.

you permit an appeal to be made in your columns by a Southern white man to South-ern white men in behalf of the negro soldiers vho were discharged by President Roose velt's Brownsville order? It is now probably pelieved by a majority of those who have followed the public prints in the case that a great wrong was done to faithful men through motives need not be questioned. I am inclined to think they were honest, and that he would have shown equal injustice toward a white battalion. As to that, no matter: the real thing now is to correct the wrong leaving Mr. Roosevelt to settle scores with his own conscience. The point I desire to make is that the burden of this correction hould be peculiarly felt and systematically undertaken by Southern white men. This assumes a belief that injustice has been done to those whom it should be our special provnce to protect. As compared with my little claim to any "inside" knowledge leading to the belief which now animates me. Perhaps some advantage may be enjoyed by me in obtaining expert opinion due to the have learned from friends still in the service pinions which they could not freely give to the press. (I was graduated at West Point in 1882 and resigned my commission in 1887., A majority of those whom I have consulted, whether Northern or Southern, agree with the view that the President was not justified in his hasty act. It seems to me, however. that expert testimony in the sense above us is not important. The official and unofficial records of the case, read with a reasonable knowledge of human nature, carry conviction to my mind quite independently of the insight given by my short experience in the army of by my conversations with friends who have of my appeal by stating that I address those who feel strongly, as I do, that an injustice has been demonstrated, and to those who feel that an injustice may have been done, and hence that the case should be reviewed Of course I do not use the word "review" in the Pickwickian sense, which will be involved by applying it to the Administration bill of

The point I wish to emphasize is that we of the South, who must take and have taken the responsibility for questioning the negro's political maturity, should also take the responsibility of protecting him when attacked in his fundamental rights. We know that had the Brownsville battalion been white the reasonable doubt as to the guilt of a majority f its members would have raised up a host of defenders throughout the land. If the battalion had been specially recruited in a particular section of our country, as in New England, then the representatives in Congress from that section would have sprung to the lefence—yes, even against the idol Roosevelt. Now, the Southern Congressmen are peculiarly the protectors of the negro race. The eight millions of negroes are still counted in fixing the number of Southern members, all of whom are white. The negro-I mean the black mass found in the South—has ne other direct representation in our great parliament than such as may be given by Southern Sen ators and Representatives. Is it not there fore to be regretted that their defence was left o Senator Foraker? I, for one, do regret it And, again, as to Senator Foraker's motives, let us drop that inquiry also. They may be "political," as many of my Southern friends hotly declare when explaining their unwillngness to follow his lead. I care nothing about that. Sufficient for me that he di champion the cause of the oppressed.

I therefore urge that Southern white voters should press this question upon every South ern candidate for Congressional honors. Let the negro feel that even in his political ligence to defend him against outside aggres n. If we take away his vote, declaring that it is a angerous weapon in his hands let our wn votes be used for his protection Is not that a "square deal"? I so urge is upon the conscience of my fellow citizens Even the extremists may remember that whether or not they think the negro should there, faithfully there—and he was unjust! expelled. In respect to Senator Foraker's proposition to force this issue into the Presidential campaign I do not follow him. as I feel about it, the question does not seen o me one on which a national election should turn. If we can get a strong Southern Congressional pressure at work after March 4 1909, the wrong will be righted. The canlidacy of Mr. Taft and the acknowledged nfluence of Mr. Roosevelt-these two facts pear especially against the wisdom of putting the issue forward in the platform to be made in Chicago and in Denver. Mr. Taft acted inder orders. He seems to have opposed the Browneville tyranny. In any case he bowed to his superior. He might have split with his friend and superior on this rock. He did not. I believe he was and is sincere n thinking, as many millions do, that Mr. Roosevelt's virtues so far outweigh his fault as to make him the ideal man for the day. Whether we agree with this view or not (and do not) it remains that the resignation of Mr. Taft or of Mr. Root at any time during the last two years would have been a public calamity. Aside from the eminent service performed by both, the conservative element which was shocked by Mr. Roosevelt's rashness would have felt that he was quite lost o reason had these two men in particular

left his Cabinet. So far as the record goes, and in spite of the above relations between the President and Mr. Taft, it seems to me the latter is not precluded from gracefully bowing to Congressional reparation in 1909 of the Roc veltian wrong of 1906. Meanwhile he cannot pledge himself on this particular matter without complicating and jeopardizing the entire issue of the campaign. This hold true of any other candidate of either party, though the personal embarrassmen

might be less.
I again appeal, therefore, to the white men of the South to make this a Congressional issue among themselves. This may be done in the solid South without making it a party issue. A Southern delegation insisting upon justice to the negro would not fall to se t-after March 4, 1909. OSCAR T. CROSST. WARRENTON, Va., June 12.

The London Index Expurgatorius. From the London Bookman.

The Index Expurgatorius of the London County Council is a fearful and wonderful thing. That care must be taken in selecting books for young readers is obvious, but it is difficult to see wha es have governed the compilers of the Index. If ever there was a boys' book we she have thought it to be "Don Quixote," but that is banned in company with the rollicking "Charles O'Malley" of Lever and Scott's "Kenliworth" and ytton's "Last Days of Pompeli." The County Lytton's "Last Days of Pompeli." The County Council scholar is not to have, to select but a few names, "Vanity Fair," "The Woman in White." "The Cloister and the Hearth," "Adam Bede," "Bar chester Towers," "The Heart of Midlothian," "The Caxtons," or "Coningsby." It only remains for the authorities who drew up this list to compile an other of books they think suitable

Philosophy of the Handshake.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Is there any To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: is there any real indication of character in a man's manner of shaking hands? As a general proposition we consider a man with a good grip and a hearty shake as a fine, hearty man; and a man with a flabby grip and a man and a lifeless shake we look upon as a flabby, cold blooded man. But is the handshake always a true indication of character? For instance: I know a man who has always see

a vain and narrow sort of person, a man that I never cottoned to much, but his grip is always that of a real man; and then I know another man of a joylal, natural, unaffected, friendly manner, whose grip is always flabby. Can you really tell anything about a man by his

HUMAN NATURE. NEWARE, W. J., June 18.

Morningside Avenue.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: Ball playing

on the street and sidewalk every day, with crap shooting added on Sunday. Last Sunday for over an hour and a half a gang of fifteen young hood-lums held the corner of 117th street. At night fire-crackers and torpedons are very much in evidence. Above 116th street no policeman is over seen. New York, June 18.

THE VASSAR SUFFRAGISTS.

Mrs. Blatch Resents President Taylor's Strictures on Her Meeting. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will you give me space to defend my manners, which are being ruthlessly attacked through press despatches by the president of Vassar College? Apparently he didn't like that open air meeting of ours at Poughkeepsie which

your representative so admirably reported in THE SUN of June 10. He has said that it was 'utterly bad manners" for me to "come to the college to do such a thing."

I did absolutely nothing at Vassar College but speak at the alumnæ luncheon on Tuesday. I kept strictly within bounds, and played my campus rôle, they said, acceptably. was an alumna and did as the alumna do But on Monday until 3 o'clock I was on the

But on Monday until 3 o'clock I was on the common soil of Poughkeepsie and acting as the president of the League of Self-Supporting Women. We held there one of the series of open air meetings we have been having in our trolley road campaign, and for the first time had had language hurled at us. Schenectady had heard us and Union College made no comment on our "manners." We had laid siege to Troy, and the Polytechnic did not proclaim us "outsiders." We had even dared speak in Syracuse without consulting Chancellor Day.

I think every one recognizes that Dr. Taylor was acting strictly within his rights when he refused to allow Miss Jane Addams to speak on suffrage at Vassar. He had the strictly interpreted right thus to make Vassar an exception to all the women's colleges. But surely Dr. Taylor is overstepping his right when he deliberately sends out to the press of the country absolutely false strictures on the conduct of women whose sole offence is that they advocated outside Vassar but inside the State of New York views with which he does not agree. Harrior Stanton Blatch.

A FAMILY RESEMBLANCE.

Cruel Treatment of Cousin Jennings by

Florida Democrats. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! Let me ielicately call the attention of the "Captain of the Sky" to the significant defeat of the Hon, W. S. Jennings, ex-Governor of Florida in the Democratic primary last month for member of the national committee from

Our ex-Governor has for many years earnestly advertised himself throughout the Democratic universe as a cousin of the Peeress, and upon the return to America of the

less, and upon the return to America of the lilustrious Globe Trotter some time ago Cousin Jennings had the honor of serving as doorkeeper of the cousin's room in his New York hotel.

His only opponent in the primary was Albert T. Jennings of Pensacola, but the Hon. Albert is not handicapped by any kinship either to the Nebraska Megaphone or to Cousin Jennings. The identity in name of the two candidates somewhat cruelly accentuates the preference of the Florida Democracy for an untagged, unterrified, unconnected, uncousined Jennings as their representative in the national council of the party. In the last number of the Commoner may be found a telegram from Cousin Jennings reporting the vote in the first primary for the Florida delegates to the national convention, but in his ostentatiously signed telegram no mention is made of the bitter fact that his fellow Democrats voted for the other Jennings as national committeeman.

Kissimmee, Fla., June 11. KISSIMMEE, Fla., June 11.

A Mystified but Clear Eyed Old Man.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There was a brisk upward movement of self-esteen in my breast this morning when the unfolded Sun revealed to me (although in my paiamas. I had carried my glasses going to take in the paper) that you had printed my letter of protest against machine made necessaries of life, including cocktails. There are other topics of large interest I wish to write of, and as it may further my prospect of print for you to know by what warrant I hope for inform you that I wrote several pieces deemed worthy of place in the newspaper of my former

home, where I was the owner of a tannery.
I might, indeed, have taken up letters as a profession had not my business been of such value to the tanbark and rawhide trust that I was able to become part thereof (finally, because I insisted upon it as my right, besome salary in addition to my dividends) Thus literature may have suffered a loss; but now that industrial conditions give me unexpected leisure I purpose again to woo the belles-lettres and therefore take my pen in

hand to say: Whither are we drifting? I refer to the tendency of modern man to view events with mild indifference or amusement. Can any man be so blind as not to see the dang rocks ahead on such a course? Is any man so stupid as not to see that the only living American constitutionally incapable of being mild at any time, of being indifferent to anything, of ever being amused or amusing, has us all (as a graceless scamp of a nephew of mine might say) backed off the boards?

This is not a subject which may lightly be put aside. In it is involved a nation's welfare

No nation, no age, ever gained deserved fame for great accomplishments or praiseworthy traits which did not gravely consider the cause and course of its tendencies, mental. moral, ethical, material; which laughed at an imposition, accepted an act of usurpation with shrug of indifference, or suffered the denial of a right with a cynical sigh. Am I right? If so, we must become aroused

or we are lost! Did we gain our now half forgotten liberties by laughing at our chains? What would Madison, Adams and Hamilton have said if Henry, Gerry and Clinton, besides using fair means to prevent the adoption of the Constitution, had attempted to jack the ratification conventions of New York, Virginia, Massachusetts? What would Andrew Jackson have said to a host who offered him a machine made toddy? OLDFELLOW. NEW YORK, June 12.

"Historical Truth."

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The recent futter regarding General Grant's drinking habits suggests the thought that if historians, instead of glossing over well known facts, set them forth with brutal frankness, the narrative would make mighty interesting reading. It may be chivalrous not to speak ill of the dead, but if a writer claims to tell the truth why shouldn't he do so?

For instance, General Wolfe was shot by one of his own men in front of Quebec, similar incidents being quite common in all wars; Washington was not immaculate in his morals (see his letter to Lafayette, preserved at the national capital); although Aaron Burr never made the Presidency, one of his promiscuous sons succeeded in doing so; the words "Don't give up the ship!" were never uttered by the dying Lawrence, but were the invention of a Boston editor, who said the naval hero ought to have spoken them; the revolutionary uprising in Texas was secretly encouraged by President Jackson; the last words of John Quincy Adams. when stricken on the floor of the House, were: "Quick! A little brandy!" (Congressman W. A. Newell, afterward Governor of New Jersey, caught him in his arms and said these were the final words of the statesman); the telegram announcing that a certain commander of the Army of the Potomac of a cannon ball against a column on which he was leaning should have stated that the said cannon ball was a demijohn of whiskey; at Cold Harbor General Grant's outburst of profanity made Wash ington's achievement in that line at Monmouth Court House sound like an infant's prayer (A. R. Waud, Harper's war artist, told me he stood within six paces of the General and was almost swept off his feet by his outburst); the recent Panama uprising was cleverly engineered by our Government the Maine was destroyed by an interior explosion. But why attempt further to demonstrate the selfevident truth that all men, no matter how exalted their station, are human beings like ourselves, and we love them none the less the MONTCLAIR, N. J., June 18.

Fondness of Children for Noise. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: We expect children to be noisy, and take it for granted that they will be: It is a familiar de play children; and it is a fact that up to a certain age, anyway, children delight in making all the

noise they can.

When he first finds the use of his arms the young child delights to pound with a potato masher on a washboller or a dishpan; from that age up he selzes gladly upon every opportunity to he noisy until he comes to be eleven or twelve years old, at which age nothing delights him so much as to kick a large empty tin can along a stone paved

That children are naturally noisy I think will willingly and freely be conceded by all observers.
but what I would like to know is:
Why do children have such a great fondness for noise?
FARMER OF ONE.

NEW YORK, June 14,